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IRISH
International
EXHIBITION.

Dublin, 1907.

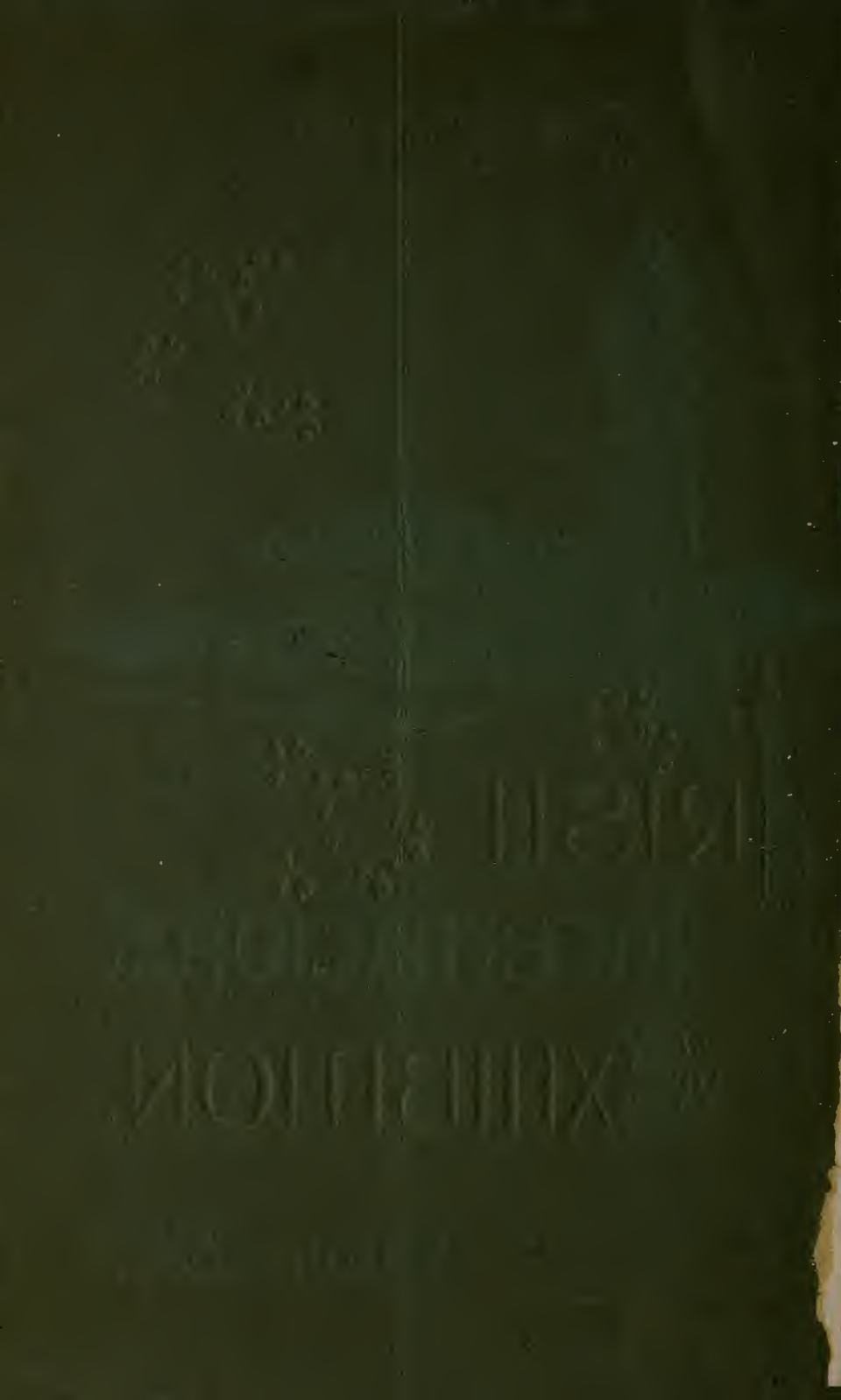
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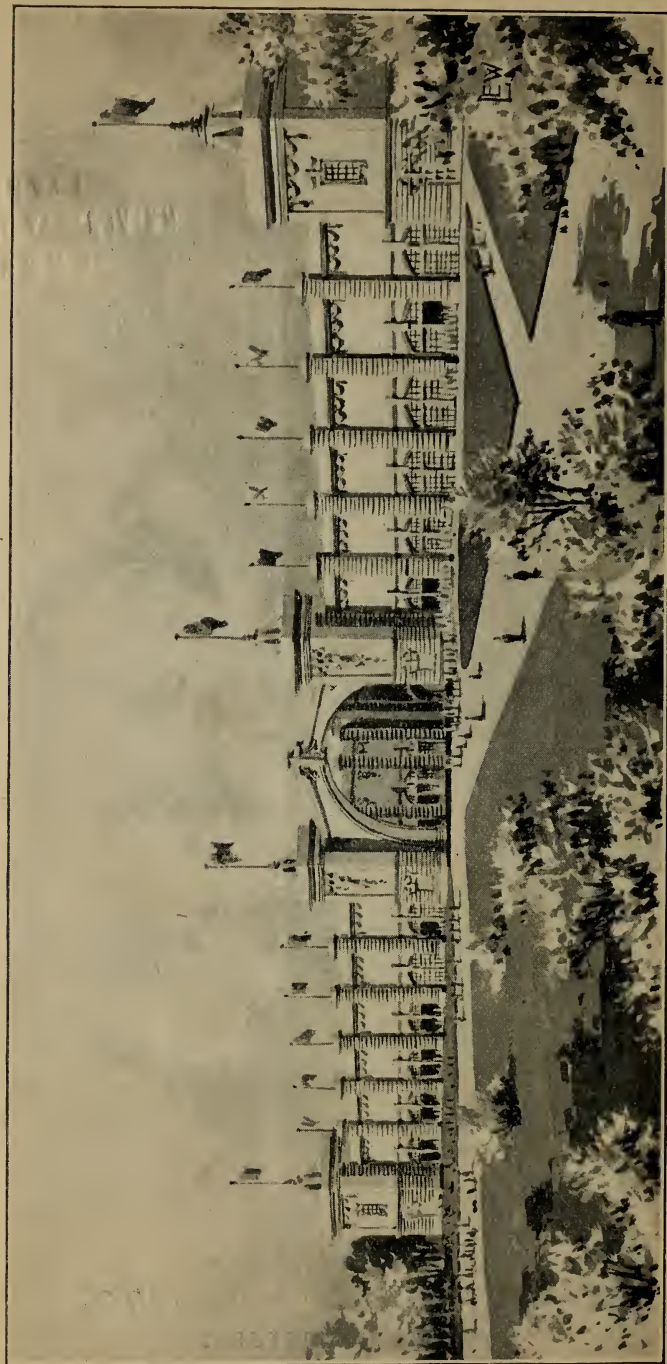
View of Central Building, Irish International Exhibition.



Dublin. IRISH
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION, 1907



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DUBLIN AND BELFAST.



CENTRAL AVENUE ARCH WITH CONCERT HALL
AND
RESTAURANT.

Irish International Exhibition, 1907 DUBLIN

(HERBERT PARK, BALL'S BRIDGE).

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ART GALLERY.

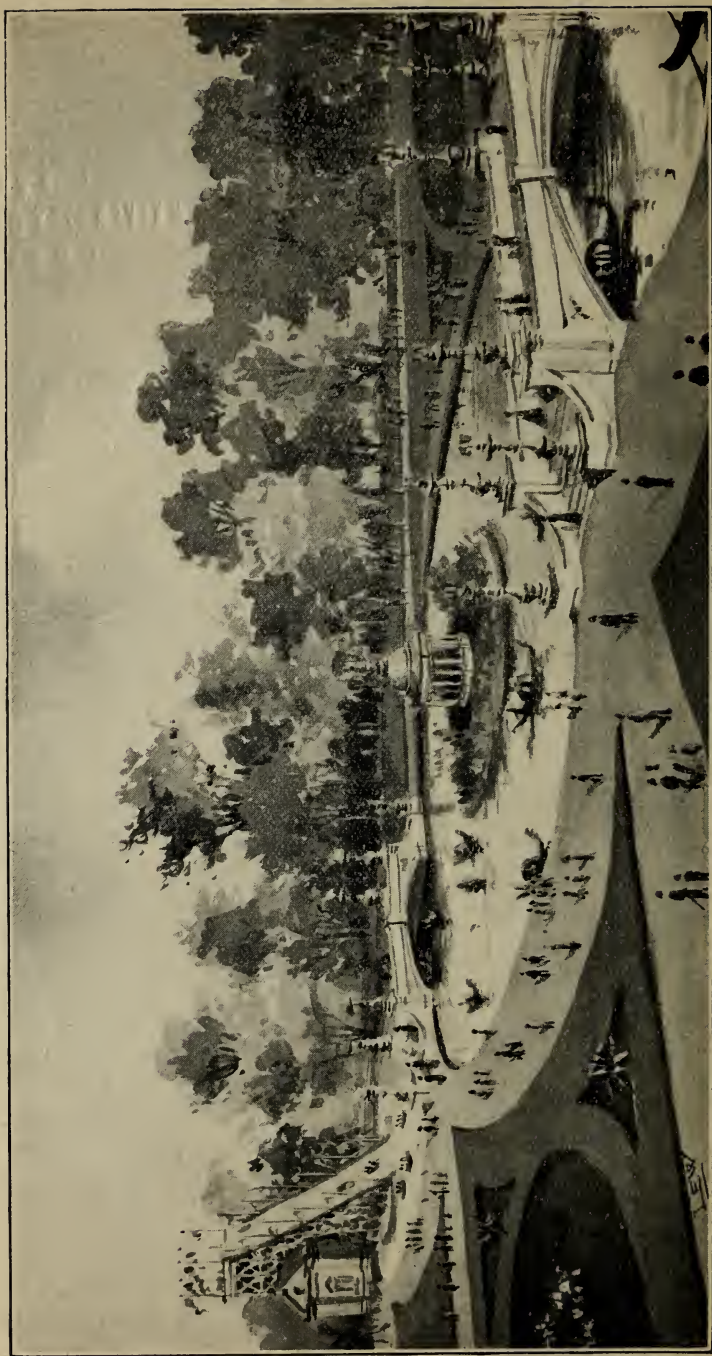


Irish

International Exhibition, 1907.

INCEPTION.

THE IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, which is to be held in Dublin during the summer of the year 1907, had its inception at a large and influentially attended meeting of the then newly formed "Irish Industrial Conference," held on the 15th April, 1903, in the Hall of the Royal University, Dublin. The meeting was called for the purpose of establishing an Institute of Commerce for Ireland, and of initiating a movement for the holding of an International Exhibition in Dublin. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, D.L., of the world-renowned ship-building firm, Harland & Wolff, Belfast. Men of all classes, creeds, and politics met for the common purpose of doing what they could to better the condition of the country, and, by a unanimous resolution, that great meeting decided to hold an International Exhibition in Dublin. The speakers included the Chairman, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Mayor of Cork (in which city a most successful International Exhibition had been held during the years 1901 and 1902), the Earl of Belmore, Lord Castletown, Count Moore, Mr. Wm. M. Murphy, J.P.; the President of the Dublin Trades Council, the then High Sheriff (afterwards Lord Mayor of Dublin), the Earl of Mayo, the Chairman of the Dublin County Council, the Secretary of the Dublin Trades Council, and many others, and letters of approval of the objects of the meeting were received from men of the greatest influence all over the



VIEW OF LAKE.

country—Ecclesiastics, Noblemen, Scientists, Manufacturers, and Artisans—all anxious to assist in trying to improve the industrial position of Ireland. A Committee was forthwith appointed, with definite instructions that, if possible, an International Exhibition should be held in Dublin during the year 1906. The Committee so appointed at once set to work, and as a first step an organizing Committee was formed, and subsequently an Association was registered under the Limited Liabilities Act, called the Irish International Exhibition (Incorporated). An Executive Council and the necessary Committees and Officers were duly elected, and under their control the undertaking has been brought successfully to its present position.

GUARANTEE FUND.

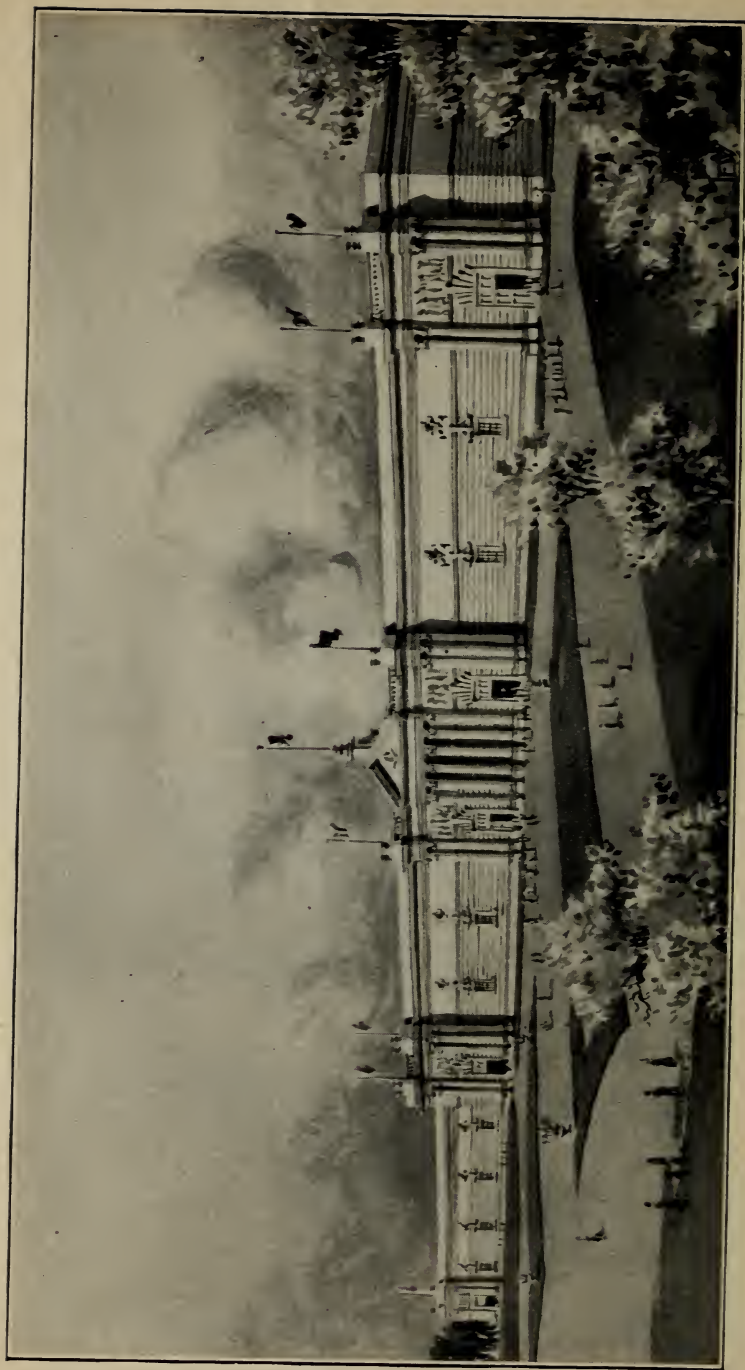
Following the precedent of Exhibitions held elsewhere, the Executive Council decided to raise a Guarantee Fund, and the project was so favourably regarded that nearly one thousand guarantors, representing every section of the community, subscribed to the Fund, which now exceeds £155,000.

DELAYS TO PROGRESS.

Several causes—the principal of which was the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site—led to the postponement of the project; but these difficulties, by the perseverance of those connected with the movement, were finally overcome, and the Exhibition will be opened in the month of May of the year 1907.

PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

Exhibitions of a similar character have been held in Ireland, and although, when they took place, travelling facilities were in a very backward state, they were visited by large numbers. If, when travelling was a task rather than a pleasure, projects of a similar nature met with such support from the public, it is certain that, with the facilities now provided for cheap and luxurious travelling, the numbers visiting the Dublin Exhibition in 1907 will far exceed those attending any of the previous Exhibitions referred to.



FOREIGN EXHIBITS PAVILION.

SITE.

After examining all the available places in and around the city of Dublin, including the Phoenix Park—which, suitable though it was in many respects, had to be abandoned as a site owing to the absence of transit facilities—the Committee to whom the task was entrusted were fortunately able to obtain for the purposes of the Exhibition a site in one of the best residential suburbs, within a mile and a half of the centre of the city, served by three lines of tramways, and having within a very short distance of it a station and siding of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, by means of which intercommunication with all the other railways in Ireland, and with the quays and docks of Dublin, is available for transit of goods.

**HERBERT
PARK.**

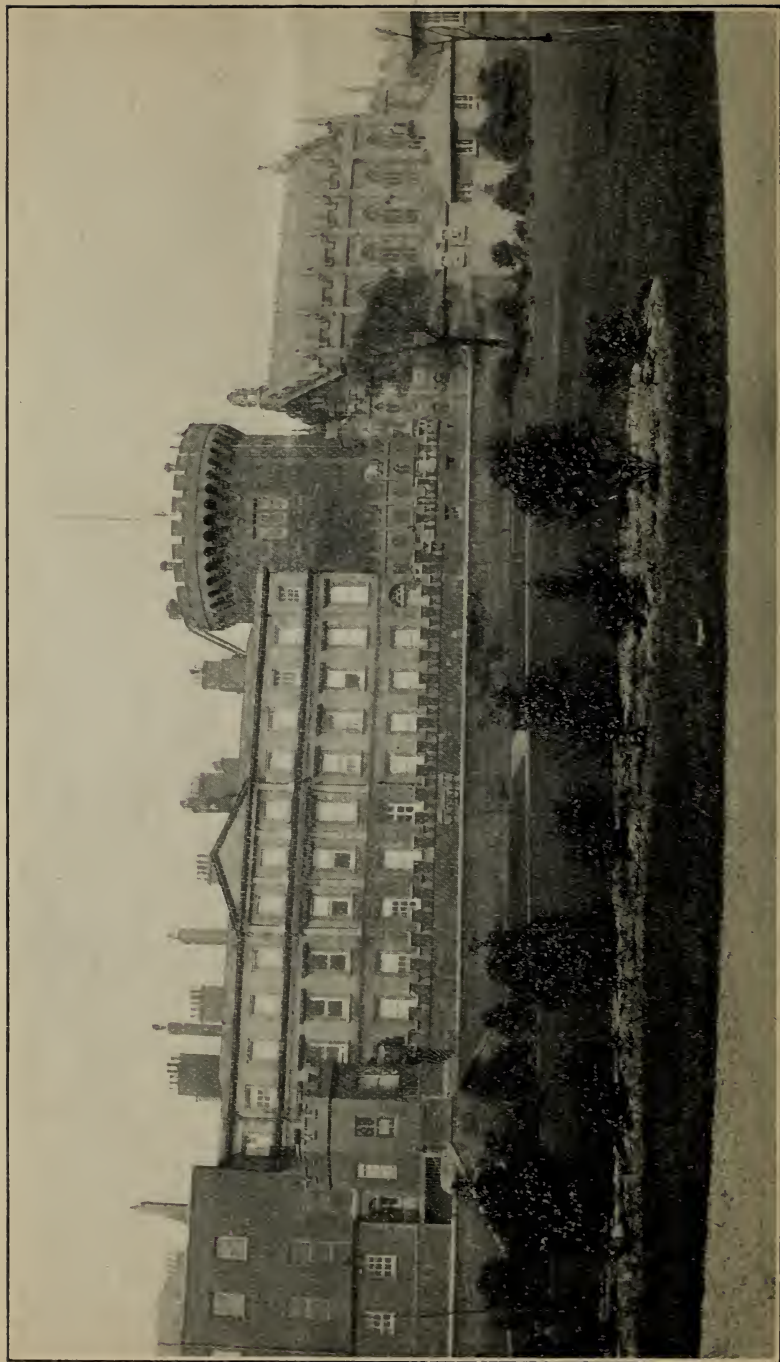
The greater portion of the site on which the buildings are now being erected was recently presented to the Pembroke Urban District Council by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, K.P., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Exhibition, who owns a large property in the neighbourhood, in commemoration of the coming of age of his son, Lord Herbert, to be dedicated as a park and recreation ground to the public for ever, when the Exhibition closes, and to be known as Herbert Park.

**OTHER
GROUNDS.**

In addition to the Park, the Executive Council were able to obtain a short lease of several acres of adjoining land, so that a total of about 52 acres is available for the purposes of the Exhibition.

**BEAUTIES OF
SITE.**

The site is eminently suited for the purpose. It provides ample room, is picturesquely timbered, and will be easily adapted to the scheme of landscape gardening which the Executive Council will carry out. A lake, fountains, and a wealth of shrubs and flowers will form a beautiful setting for the magnificent structures now in course of erection.



THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

**ROYAL DUBLIN
SOCIETY.**

The grounds of the Royal Dublin Society, where the famous Irish Horse Show is annually held in the month of August, immediately adjoin. This Show is visited by strangers from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent, and upwards of 55,000 people have passed the turnstiles during the short period of four days on which it is open.

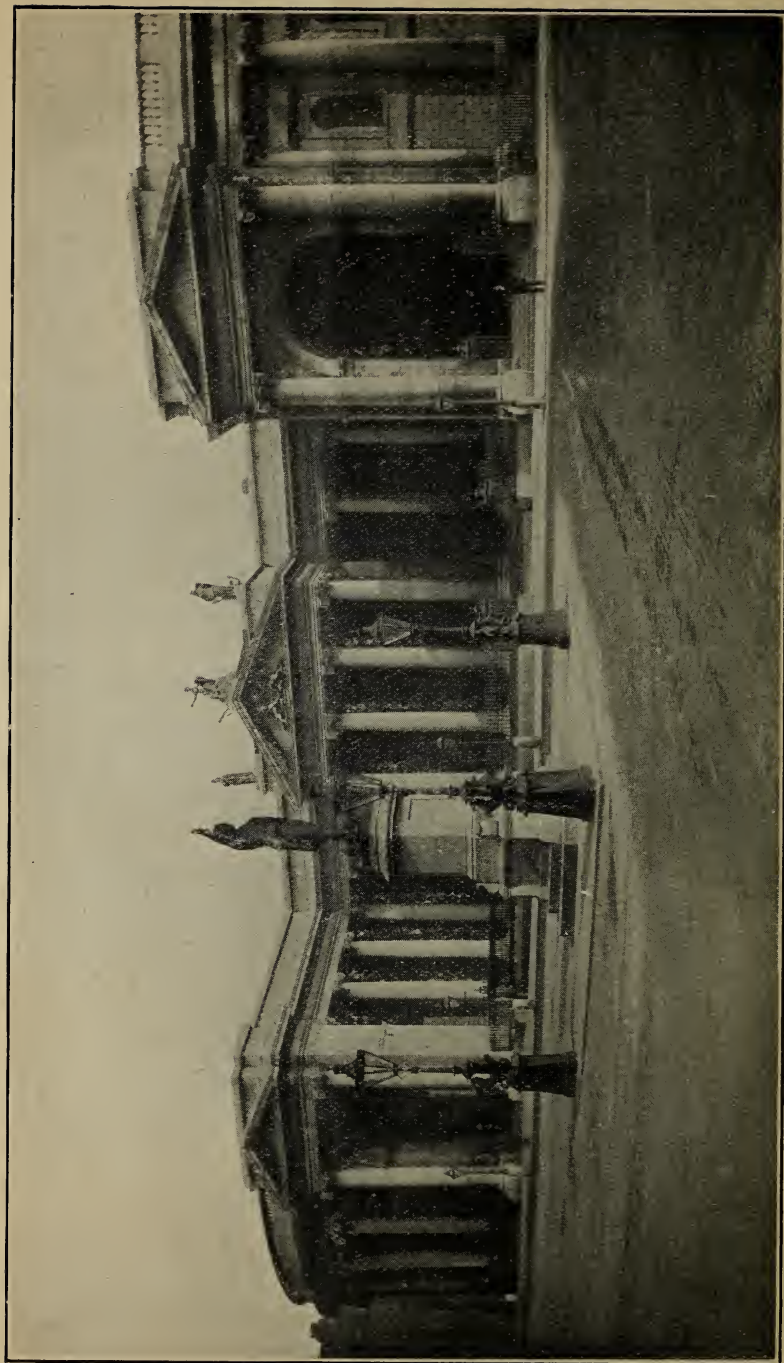
**BUILDINGS
GENERALLY.**

Buildings of great extent and highly ornate design, strictly in keeping with the natural beauties of the park, and suitable for all the purposes of a great International Exhibition, are under the supervision of Messrs. Kaye-Parry & Ross, Consulting Architects to the Exhibition, being erected by Messrs. Humphreys, Limited, of London and Dublin, who have successfully carried out the construction of similar buildings at several Exhibitions elsewhere.

The main entrance to the Exhibition will be at Ballsbridge, on the tramway line from the City to Dalkey, and will open into a Celtic Court, where will be placed some of the Irish Industrial Exhibits. There will be other entrances on the south side of the Park, in the vicinity of Donnybrook.

Directly opposite the main entrance will be the principal building, consisting of a central octagonal court, 215 feet in diameter, surrounded by a corridor opening into four radial wings, each 164 feet long and 80 feet wide. Over the centre of this building will be an octagonal dome, 80 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height. Around this building—as shown on the block plan—will be grouped a number of Pavilions for the British, Foreign, and Colonial Exhibits—Motor Cars, Electric Lighting, Gas Lighting, Irish Industries, Machinery and Power Houses; also extensive Dining, Tea, and Refreshment Rooms, and the other buildings usual in such an Exhibition.

A Fine Art Gallery, in which it is proposed to instal a Collection of Modern Art (1) of Ireland, (2) of Great Britain, (3) of other countries, will be erected. The building will be of special fireproof construction, and the utmost precautions will be taken



BANK OF IRELAND (the old House of Parliament), DUBLIN.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

to ensure the safety of the Pictures and other Art Exhibits which are in course of collection.

Ample space has been reserved for the erection of special Pavilions for Foreign Governments and Nations, and fac-similes of Irish Buildings of interest, either from their Archæological or Historical associations.

SECTIONS.

The Exhibition will include the following sections ; viz.—

Irish Industries.

History and Education.

Fine Arts, including Photography,
Engravings, &c.

Arts and Crafts.

Liberal Arts.

Manufactures, Textiles, and various
Industries.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.

Civil Engineering and Transportation.

Electricity.

Motors.

Gas Lighting, Heating, and Cooking.

Agricultural Implements and Chemical
Industries.

Agriculture and Food Products.

Horticulture and Arboriculture.

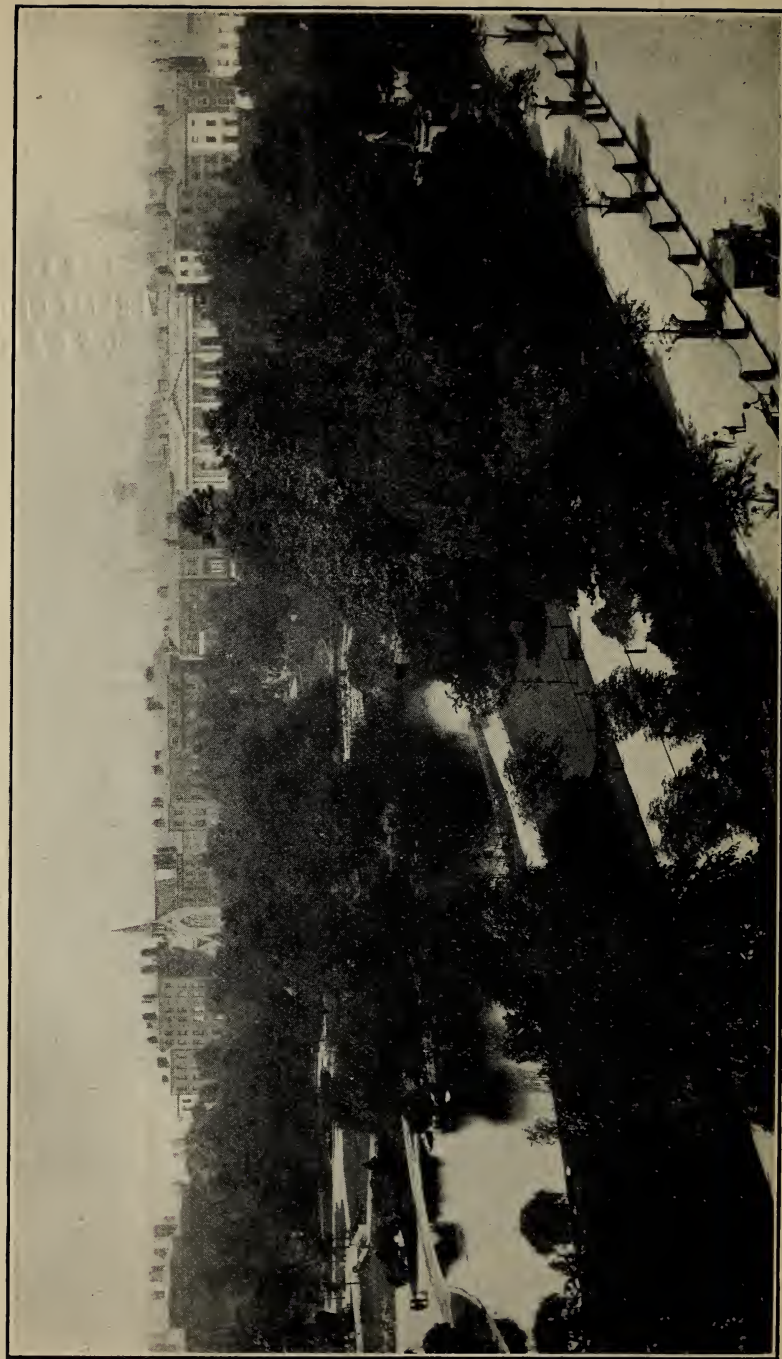
Sport and Fishing.

Mining and Metallurgy.

Hygiene.

Women's Section.

Cottage Industries.



ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN PARK, DUBLIN.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The scope of the Exhibition will be Irish and International in the widest sense. Exhibits will be classified under the nineteen different sections mentioned. Promises of substantial support have been received from many foreign countries. Not only will the Arts, Industries, and Manufactures of Ireland be specially provided for and suitably displayed, but there will be Exhibits of the Manufactures, Industries, Resources, Machinery and its Appliances, Science, Art, Archæology, etc., of all nations.

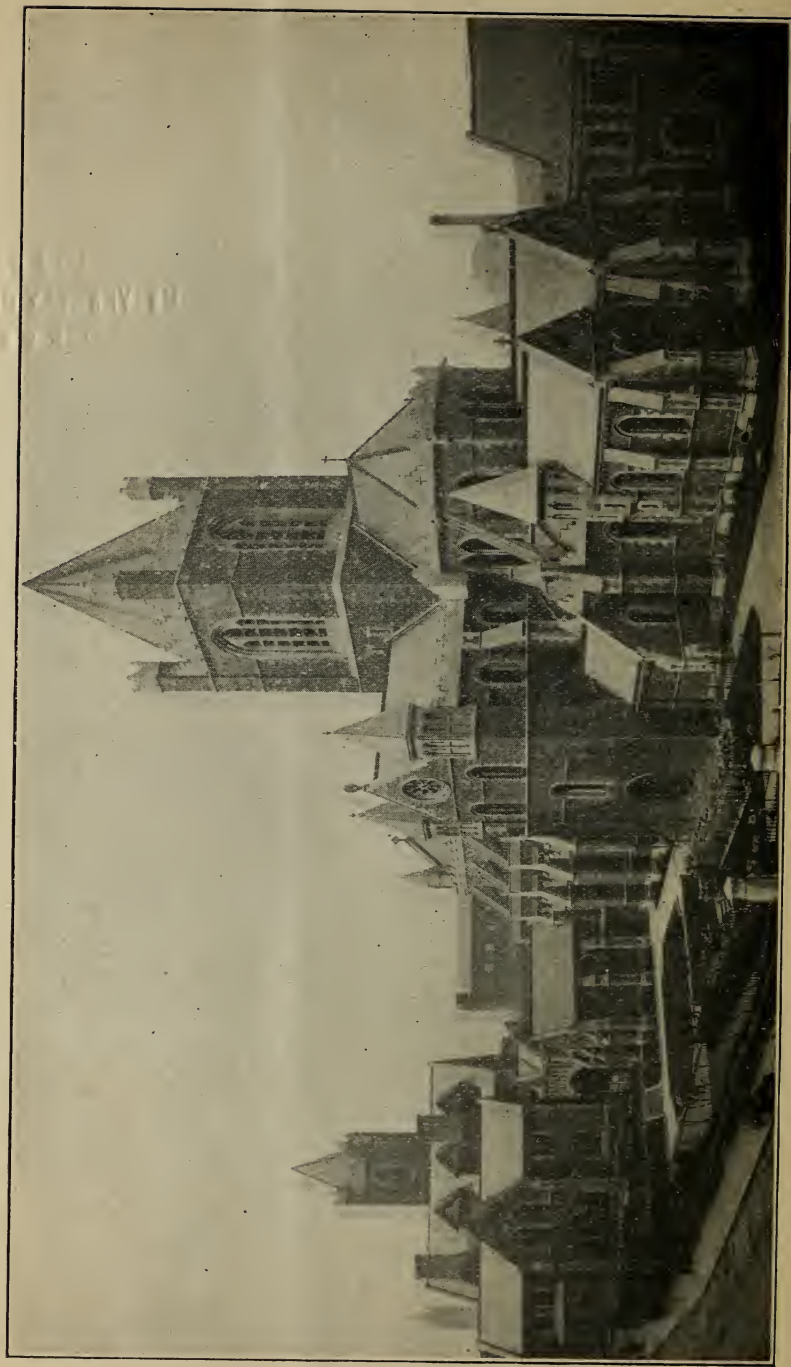
OBJECTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

As stated in the Prospectus, the objects of the Exhibition are (1) to promote the Industries, Art, and Science of Ireland, by a display of the products for which the country is famous, and of the products of partially developed industries, for which special facilities exist in the country; (2) to **stimulate Commercial Development and promote Industrial Education** by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, **both in the raw and finished state.**

The Executive Council, having these objects before them, and realizing the great advantages which must accrue to Ireland from such an Exhibition attended by vast numbers of visitors from all parts of the world, are determined to make such a representative display of Irish products as never before has been attempted in the country.

They also invite all nations to a full share of the benefits which may be derived from an Exhibition of their raw and finished products, and their machinery, and most recent industrial methods, in order that mutual benefits of great value may be secured, and the industrial education which such enterprises are intended to promote may be fully available in the Dublin Exhibition of 1907.

An Exhibition such as is to be held will display the many opportunities which exist in Ireland for the investment of capital. It will place before the world her industrial manufactures and products; will show the remarkable progress they have made in a few years, and what further development they are capable of.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

**MUSIC AND
ENTERTAIN-
MENTS.**

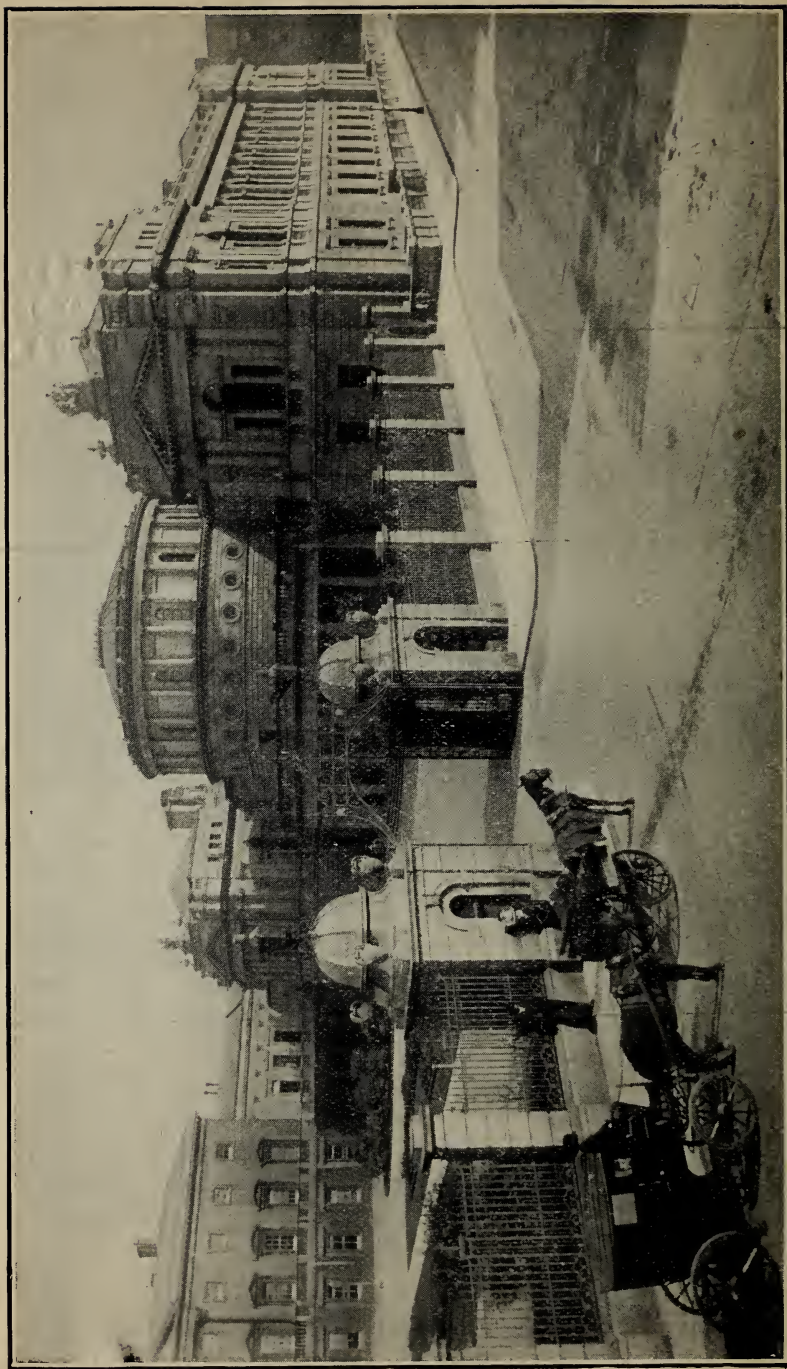
Outside the purely business aspects of the Exhibition, the amusement of the visitors will be amply catered for. Musical Entertainments, vocal and instrumental, of a high class will be provided. A large Concert Hall is being built. Special concerts devoted to Irish music will be given, and the best instrumental bands of Great Britain have been engaged. Other amusements of a novel character—Water Chutes, Switchback, &c.—will be provided; and the creature comforts of visitors will be amply catered for in the extensive Dining, Tea, and Refreshment Rooms already mentioned.

**ADDITIONAL
ATTRACTIONS.**

In addition to all these attractions within the Exhibition, there are the further attractions of the city and country. Dublin and Ireland have these to offer in profusion. Ireland cannot boast of such natural features as the mighty Alps of Switzerland or Italy, or the rivers, canons, and mountains of America; but she has entrancing scenery peculiarly her own, a fresh and balmy air, and an unequalled greenness of verdure, the gift of the Atlantic, which washes her western coast.

The Channel which divides Ireland from England has terrors no longer for the most timid traveller, and no holiday trip can be ventured upon more confidently, as the finest Channel Steamers in the world bridge the distance in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Ireland, inhabited by a race noted for hospitality, receives with open hearts and hands all who visit her, and a “cead mile failte” awaits all who visit her great Exhibition in 1907.

To vast numbers of the people of the United States, Canada, and the other Colonies, Dublin and Ireland have peculiar attractions. Many of them have left, or are descendants of those who left, the old country, seeking in a new and wider field scope for the energies and abilities which they were unable to exercise at home; and, having attained success in the country of their adoption, desire to revisit the old country. No more excellent opportunity could be found than during an Exhibition period, especially as for their benefit excursions will be organized, by means



SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, DUBLIN.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

of which they can beforehand map out the places they wish to see, and visit them on the most reasonable terms, and in the most comfortable manner possible.

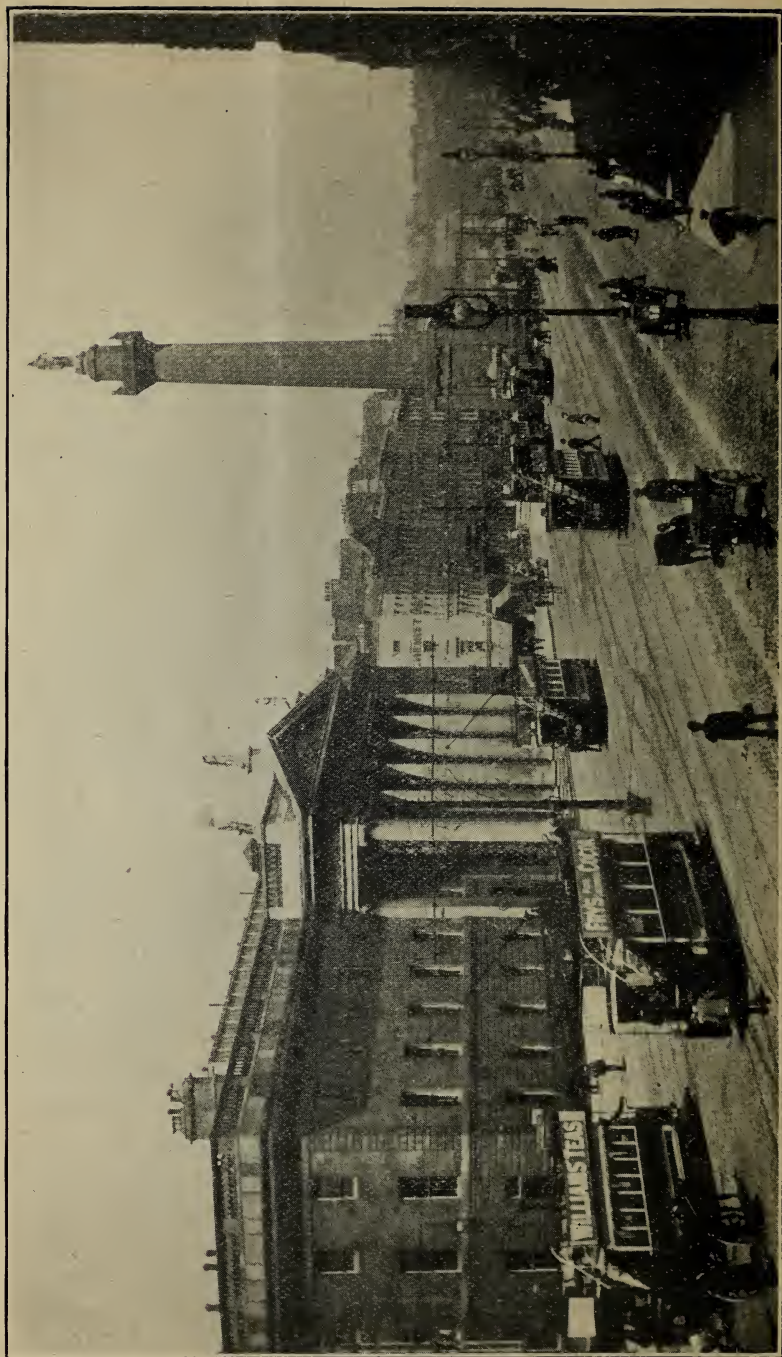
The City of Dublin is an ancient one; its name is derived from the Gaelic "Dubh-linn," a black pool; its history goes back to A.D. 190, when the Greek writer Ptolemy mentioned it under the name "Eblana." A Danish settlement existed there in the year A.D. 438, and from that date practically ruled the surrounding country until 1014, when King Brian Borhoime drove the Danes into the sea after the Battle of Clontarf. In 1067 Dublin was conquered by Godred Corvan, the Norwegian King of the Isle of Man. It had, during the next century, various vicissitudes, and was finally conquered by Strongbow, son of the Earl of Pembroke, whose tomb is in Christ Church Cathedral, and MacMurrough, one of the Irish Kings, who held it as a fief of the English Crown.

In 1172 Henry II. visited Dublin, and in 1173 Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Meath, was installed as the King's Viceroy, and established the Viceregal Court in Dublin, which continues to the present day.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Trinity College was founded. James II. visited Ireland in 1688, and in 1690 William of Orange defeated the armies of James, ended the Stuart dynasty, and entered Dublin. In 1731 the Irish Parliament was installed in the buildings in College Green, now used as the Bank of Ireland, and sat there until 1800, when the Act of Union was passed, and the Irish Parliament ceased to exist, the Irish Members since sitting in the Parliament of the United Kingdom at Westminster.

Dublin has been justly classed amongst the most beautiful cities of Europe, situated on the river Anna Liffey, which, running east and west, practically divides the city into equal parts; its public buildings are numerous, and of great architectural beauty, and its streets and squares are very fine.

In Sackville Street, which runs at right angles to the river, and which is one of the finest streets in the Empire, are the General Post Office, a building of great beauty, with handsome Ionic porch fronting the street; the magnificent monument to Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator," the work of Foley and his pupil Brock, which stands at the end of the street close to O'Connell Bridge; the



SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

statue of Sir John Gray, by whose exertions the city obtained the fine Vartry water supply; and the statue of Theobald Mathew ("Father Mathew"), the apostle of temperance in Ireland. In the centre, dividing Upper and Lower Sackville Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, is the Nelson Memorial, 121 feet high, from which a magnificent bird's-eye view of the city can be obtained. Looking down the river, a short distance from O'Connell Bridge, can be seen the Custom House, erected in 1794, and one of Gandon's masterpieces. From O'Connell Bridge, looking in the opposite direction, can be seen the Four Courts, situated also on the north bank of the river, another of Gandon's buildings, which contain all the Courts of Justice, with the necessary offices, etc.

A short distance from O'Connell Bridge, approached through Westmoreland Street, is the historic College Green, containing many buildings of great beauty. On one side is Trinity College, which, though it previously existed as a seat of learning, was practically founded by Queen Elizabeth, who granted it a Charter as a Corporation. It contains Schools of Divinity, Medicine, Engineering, Arts, etc., and its degrees are most highly valued throughout the world. The external façade is built in Corinthian style, and on either side of the entrance are bronze statues of Burke and Goldsmith. Within the centre of the square stands the Campanile, erected by Archbishop Beresford. Its library of 300,000 volumes contains some of the most valued illuminated Missals and Gospels of the world—notably, the Book of Kells, the Book of Dimna, the Book of Armagh, and others, the laborious work of Irish Ecclesiastics when they alone were the exponents and missionaries of Christianity.

Facing the entrance to the College is the life-like statue of Henry Grattan, the great Irish orator, the pose of which is natural and striking, the work of Foley. A statue of William III. is also in College Green.

On the opposite side of the street from Trinity College, but facing south, is a most imposing building of great architectural beauty, originally built in 1729 for the Irish Houses of Parliament, at a cost of £95,000; purchased in 1804 for the Bank of Ireland, and since used for that purpose. Within, in what



Lawrence,

O'CONNELL'S STATUE (by Foley), DUBLIN.

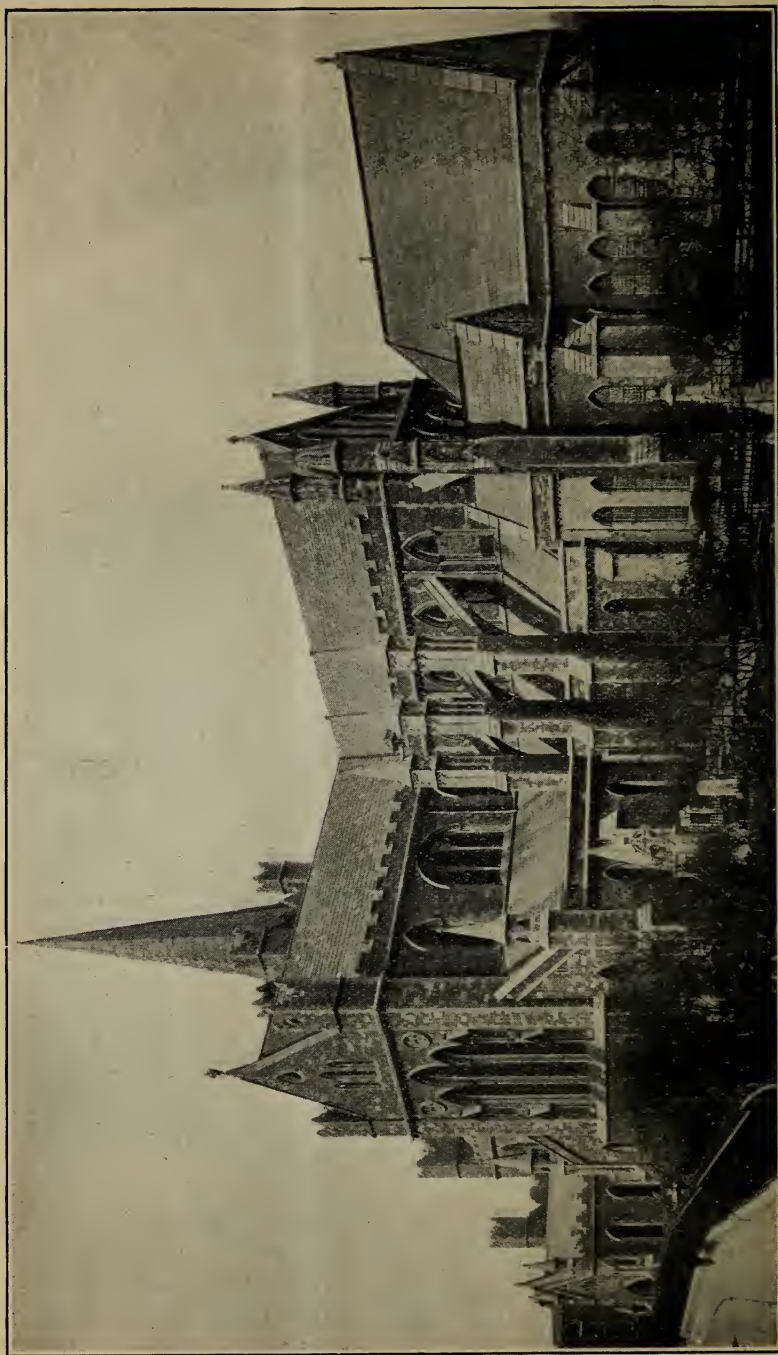
Photo., Dublin.

was the Irish House of Lords, are some exquisite and excellently preserved pieces of tapestry. At the end of Dame Street, which leads out of College Green, is the Castle of Dublin, originally built as a defence against the aggressions of the unruly tribes surrounding the city; its only relic, however, of these troublous times being the Bermingham Tower. The Castle now contains the official residence of the Viceroy, the Chapel Royal, and St. Patrick's Hall, where the Knights of St. Patrick are usually installed. In the squares around are the Privy Council apartments and several Government offices, while on what is known as the Lower Castle Yard are the Headquarters of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Close to the Castle is Christ Church Cathedral, founded, it is believed, about 1038, though it is stated that long before this date it had existed as a church. It was enlarged during the following century by Strongbow, Fitzstephen, and Raymond le Gros. The present building was erected in 1190, and has recently been restored and a Synod Hall added, at a cost of £250,000, by the late Mr. Roe, a Dublin citizen. It contains, in addition to the reputed tomb of Strongbow, many monuments of antiquity and interest.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, also close to Christ Church and the Castle, is on the site of a place of worship erected by St. Patrick; and a well, at which he is reputed to have baptized converts, is within the present building. Its history is hard to trace; but it is recorded that in 890 A.D. worship took place in a church on the site. The present building was begun about A.D. 1190, but a great portion was destroyed by fire in 1362, and it was much added to and decorated in 1370. The whole was restored in 1860 to 1863 by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, at a cost of over £150,000. Dean Swift is buried within the building, and monuments exist to many of Ireland's notable dead.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is in Marlboro' Street, off Sackville Street, and of modern date, being built after the designs of Sweetman in 1815, and said to be the counterpart of the Church of St. Mary Majoris in Rome. It is of very great beauty, but unfortunately is so closed in with other buildings that, save



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

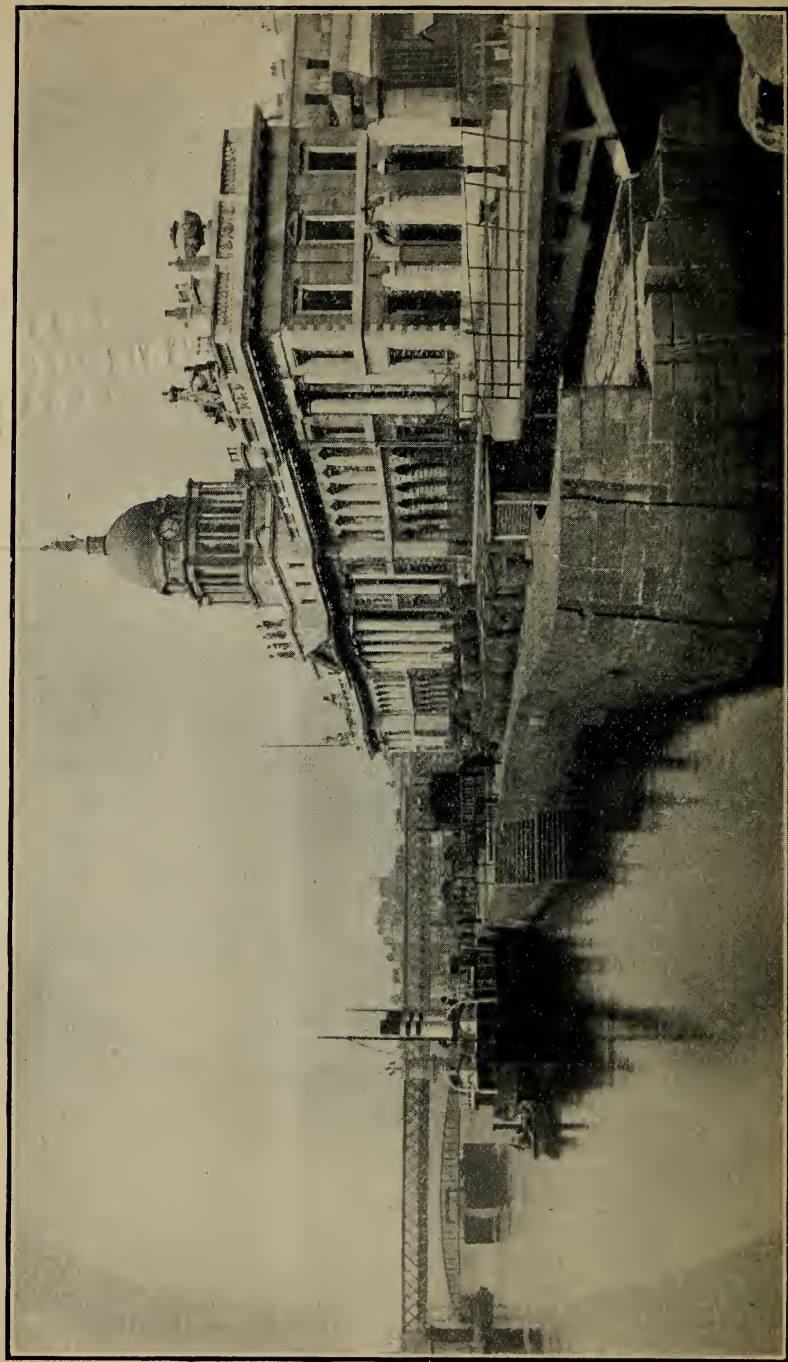
Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.

from the grounds of the Model Schools, it cannot be advantageously seen.

Off Kildare Street are the National Museum and Library, both modern buildings of striking beauty; and between the two is Leinster House, the home of the Royal Dublin Society. The Museum, a branch of South Kensington, contains a fine general collection, but its special attraction is the unequalled collection of objects of Irish Art and Antiquity, formerly in the care of the Royal Irish Academy—Stone Implements, illustrating the country's story from prehistoric ages, and exquisite specimens of the jeweller's art, the Tara Brooch, the Shrine of St. Patrick's Bell, and many others—illustrating the splendid pitch to which its handicrafts had attained in ages when handicraft was unknown elsewhere.

The Phoenix Park, the Hyde Park of Dublin, is another object of great interest. It covers an area of 1,750 acres, and is naturally and beautifully timbered. In it are the Viceregal residence, and the residences of the Chief and Under-Secretary, the Wellington Memorial, statues of Carlisle and Lord Gough, a People's Garden, a Zoological Garden, the Constabulary Barracks, and a Military Hospital. The grounds are free at all times to the public, and form a recreation ground of the most picturesque description, from which exquisite views of the Dublin hills and the Liffey can be had.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, also claim a visit, as well for their associations as for their beauty. Tickell, the poet, lived on the site. One of the walks was planted with yews by Addison, and near by lived at times Dean Swift and Stella, also Sir Richard Steele, Parnell the poet, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The gardens were first controlled by the Royal Dublin Society, but in 1897 were handed over to the Department of Science and Art. Conservatories, Palm and Orchid houses, and especially a house containing a magnificent collection of Killarney Ferns, are the delight of visitors, and hours can be well spent within the precincts. Adjoining is the Cemetery of Prospect, the Campo Santo of Ireland, containing the graves of many of Ireland's most illustrious dead.



CUSTOM HOUSE AND QUAYS, DUBLIN.

Laurence, Photo., Dublin.

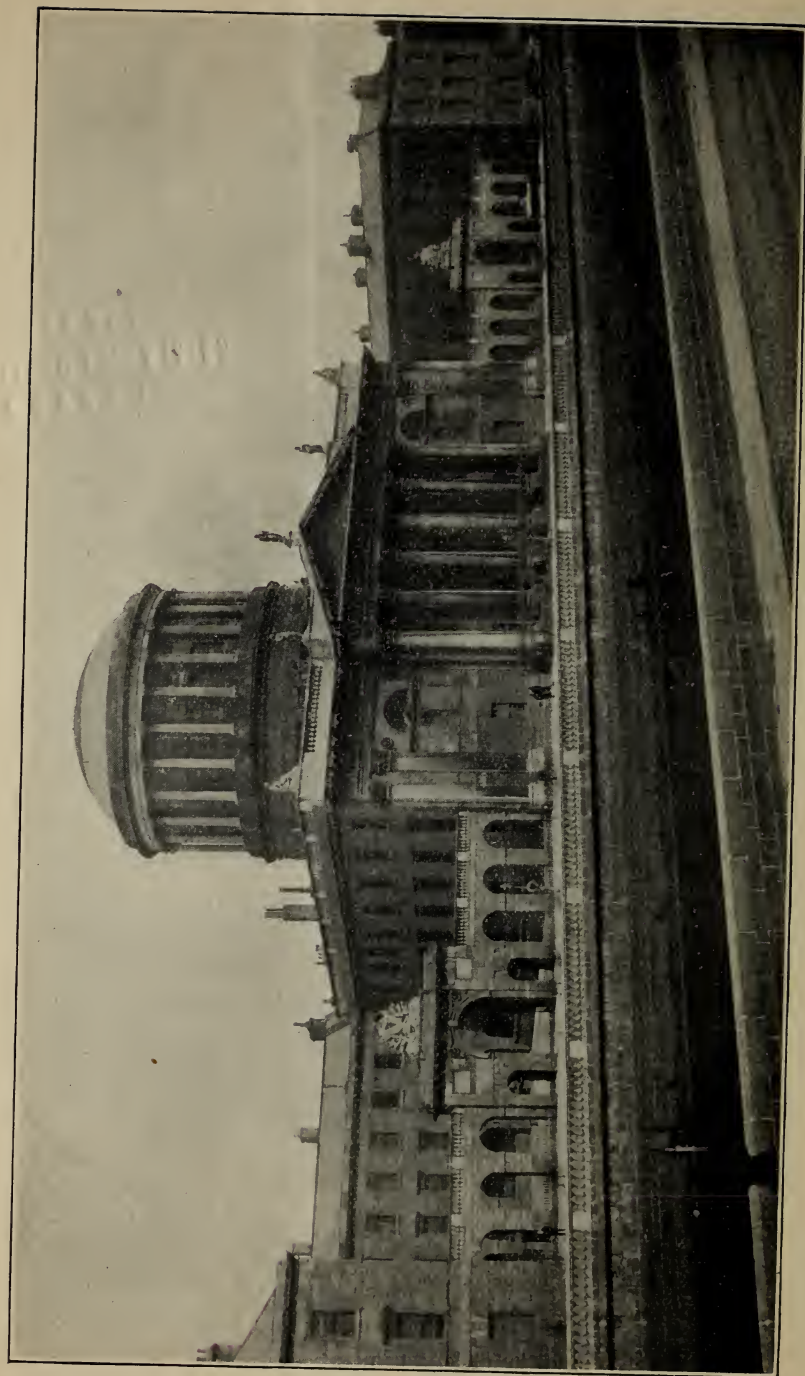
Many other places of interest—Churches, Colleges, Public Buildings, Theatres, etc.—which cannot be referred to in such a short foreword as this, call for notice, and will be found fully described, not only in the special Pamphlet which the Executive of the Exhibition are having prepared, but in the many guide books which are published in Dublin.

There is an excellent Electric Tramway System in Dublin. The cars will pass the entrance gates, so that visitors may be sure of easy means of reaching the Exhibition, no matter in what hotel or part of the city or suburbs they may reside during their stay in Dublin.

Through the Tramway system all the Railway termini in Dublin will be in close communication with the Exhibition grounds.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin are beauty spots, in visiting which days can be spent. Many are within less than an hour's journey, while to see others not more than a day is needed. Howth and Malahide on the north, Kingstown, Dalkey, Bray, and Greystones on the south, the summer resorts of Dublin residents, are easily reached by train or tramway, and are all interesting and beautiful; while a little further away, but still so close as to need but a day to visit them, are Glendalough, with the Vales of Clara and Laragh, celebrated in history, story, and song; the wild mountains of Wicklow, the placid beauty of Lucan, Leixlip, Carton, and Maynooth; Blessington, and the famous waterfall of Phoulaphouca, close under the Dublin mountains; Enniskerry, Powerscourt Waterfall, and the picturesque Dargle, Rathnew, The Devil's Glen, and Roundwood, with many others; and it is proposed that, for the convenience of visitors to the Exhibition, special arrangements will be made by which they will be enabled conveniently and cheaply to visit everything of beauty and interest in and around Dublin.

To expatiate on the many attractions of Ireland would take more space than can be here devoted to them; most of them are within a few hours' rail journey of Dublin; and a programme of excursions will be arranged by which the visitor to the Exhibition will be informed of the most expeditious and convenient routes, the best hotels, and the cheapest rates.



FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Laurence. Photo., Dublin.

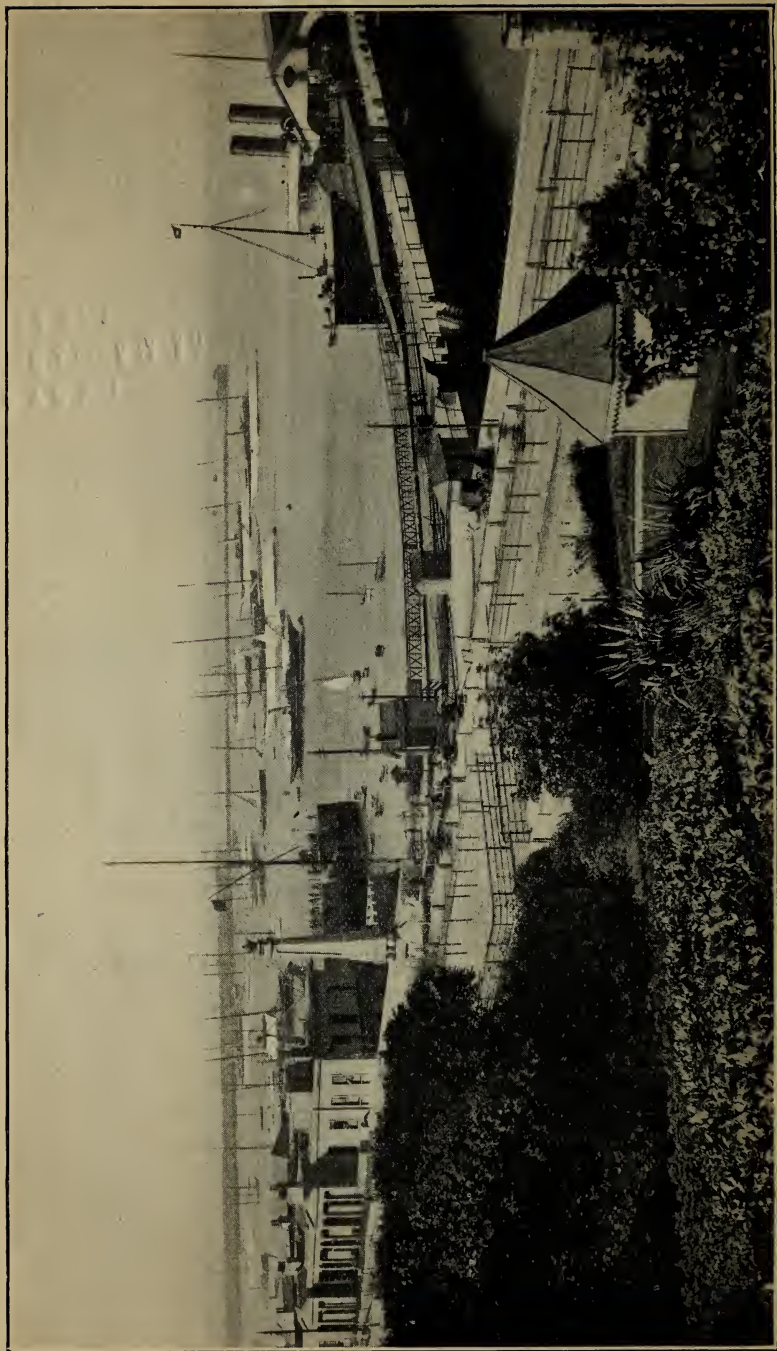
Cork, on the Lee, with its magnificent Port of Queenstown, is on one of the direct routes from America ; from thence Killarney, well known in song and story, with its calm and placid beauty, a gem of Lakes and Dells can be easily reached ; and Glengarriff and Bantry are on the route from Cork to Killarney.

Connemara, with its rugged greenness ; Donegal, stony and wild ; the cliffs of the Western Coast ; the Giant's Causeway, a great basaltic promontory, one of the world's wonders ; Clonmacnoise, with its ancient Crosses ; Blarney, the Blackwater, Lough Erne, the Shannon—all of the utmost beauty—with many others, will repay a visit.

In addition to the facilities which exist for reaching the beauty spots of Ireland, so well described in the numerous pamphlets of the various Railway Companies, etc., the facilities for reaching Dublin itself are great. It is in direct communication with America through Queenstown and Merville, at which ports several of the great Atlantic Liners call regularly and land passengers ; and by many routes with all parts of England and Scotland, there are Mail and Express services, and in connection with them through services from most of the large cities on the Continent.

Having so far very briefly tried to interest those living outside Ireland in the Exhibition of 1907 ; in its aims and objects ; in Dublin the city in which it is to be held and its immediate surroundings ; and in Ireland, the country of which that city is the capital ; the Executive of the Exhibition invite all who can to visit the city and country, and to take away with them kindly remembrances of what they have learned and enjoyed.

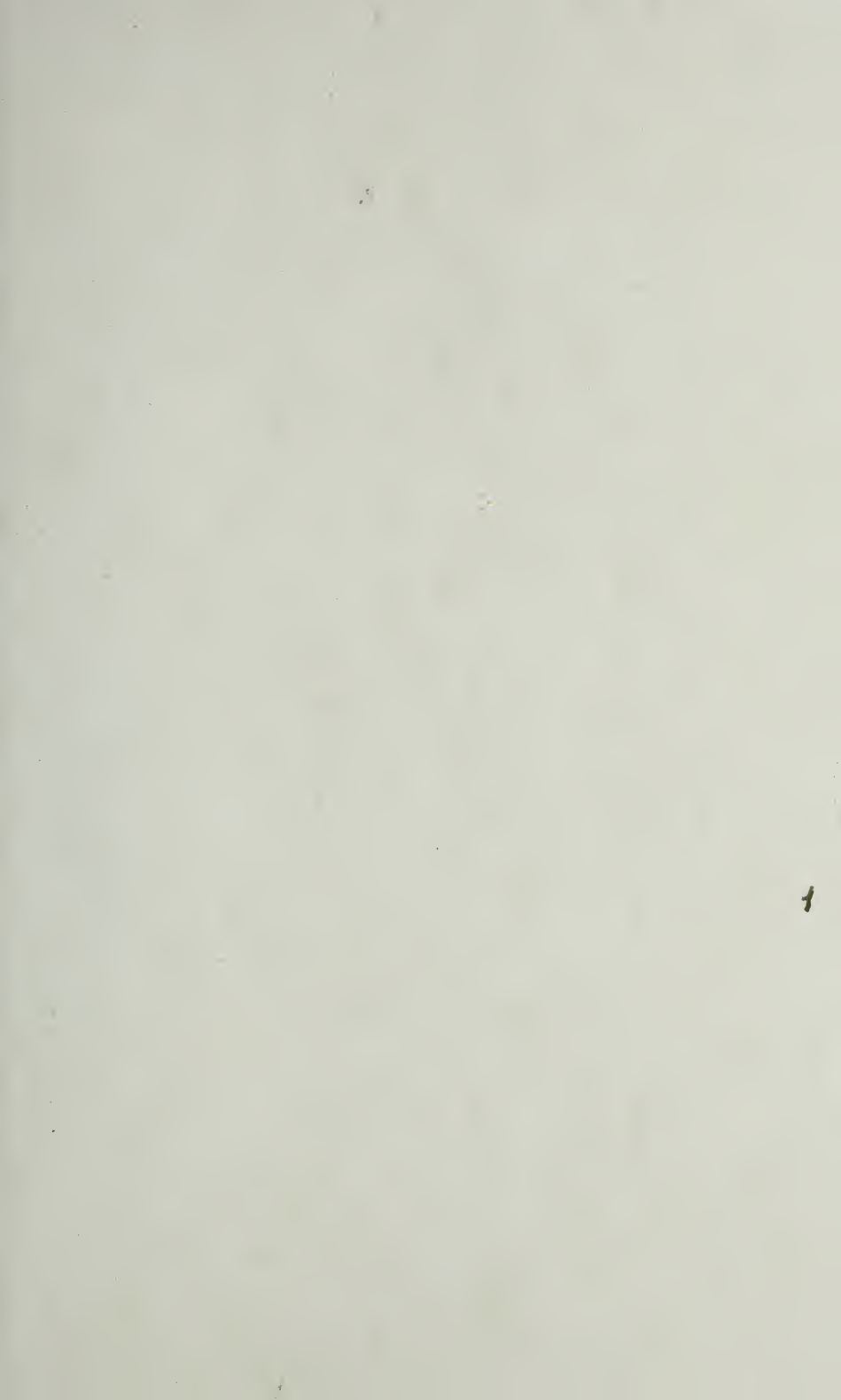




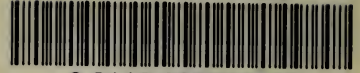
KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

Lawrence, Photo., Dublin.





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